UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.2/52/L.5
27 October 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 99 (a)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Operational activities for development of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/59 of 24 July 1997 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that operational activities for development within the United Nations system have a critical and unique role to play in enabling developing countries to continue to take a lead in the management of their own development process,

Recalling that the General Assembly is the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy matters relating to the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are provided for in Chapters IX and X of the Charter and are elaborated in relevant Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly defined the relationship between the Assembly, the Council and the Executive Boards of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

funds and programmes, in particular the Council function of overall guidance and coordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Stressing that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the needs of developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on funding modalities of operational activities as requested by the Economic and Social Council;[1]

2. Expresses serious concern at the persistent insufficiency of resources for operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in particular the decline in contributions to core resources;

3. Strongly reaffirms that the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations system must be enhanced by, inter alia, a substantial increase in their funding on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as well as through the full implementation of all relevant resolutions in this regard;

4. Welcomes the programme review being undertaken by the Executive Boards of the United Nations funds and programmes on their funding schemes, particularly of core resources, with a view to meeting their agreed upon target, reflecting the priorities and needs of programme countries, and increasing the target for voluntary contributions from official sources from the developed countries as the main source of funding of operational activities for the programming cycles, including the present cycle, and, in this regard, urges the Boards to complete the review as soon as possible and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1998;

5. Acknowledges the supplementary role of non-core resources in financing United Nations operational activities for development;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, when presenting his comprehensive report on the triennial policy review to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, to take into account intergovernmental response to his reform measures and proposals relevant to operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

7. Requests the funds and programmes in their regular reporting to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the triennial

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[1] A/52/431.

policy review to include in their reports, in a clearly identifiable way, actions taken to implement the outcome of the intergovernmental process of the reform measures and proposals of the Secretary-General, including an analysis of the implications of reforms on their respective operational activities as well as on inter-agency coordination;

8. Requests the Secretariat, by means of a questionnaire and where possible with the facilitation of resident coordinators, to continue the practice of seeking information from Member States on all issues to be considered at the triennial policy review;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the functioning of the United Nations Development Group and its executive committee and their relationship with the existing standing inter-agency coordinating system, and to present therein any new intergovernmental liaison procedures aimed at enhancing transparency and accountability to the Assembly, as well as on continued compliance with the fundamental principles governing operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.2/52/L.6
27 October 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 101

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING JERUSALEM, AND OF THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN OVER THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES

Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/190 of 16 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/67 of 25 July 1997,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions,[1] including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the

[1] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Expressing concern at the difficulties facing the Middle East peace process which started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and which is based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. Recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session, on the implementation of this resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/52/172-E/1997/71.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.2/52/L.6/Rev.1
17 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 101

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING JERUSALEM, AND OF THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN OVER THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES

Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/190 of 16 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/67 of 25 July 1997,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions,[1] including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the

[1] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

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occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Expressing concern at the difficulties facing the Middle East peace process which started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and which is based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace, as well as concern over the lack of implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[2] and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, of 28 September 1995,[3]

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. Recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session, on the implementation of this resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/48/486-S/26560.

[3] A/51/889-S/1997/357.

[4] A/52/172-E/1997/71.